

# HOLLY THE LEAF

VOL. 23—NO. 5

SALISBURY STATE COLLEGE, SALISBURY, MARYLAND

MARCH 20, 1964

## STUDENTS CHOOSE - MAY QUEEN - ESCORT



MISS SYLVIA MESSICK

1964 — May Queen

MR. L.T. SHORT

1964 — Escort

The Holly Leaf is pleased to announce those students, chosen by a nominating assembly and the vote of the student body, who have become Salisbury State College's May Queen and Queen's Escort for 1964.

Reigning over the May festivities this year will be Queen Sylvia Messick and her escort, Mr. Leland T. Short. The Maid of Honor and her escort will be Miss Susie Dunstan and Mr. Jim Cowan.

Sylvia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Messick of Federalsburg. She is a graduate of North Dorchester High School. Sylvia has been a member of the Christian Assn., Circulo Quixote, Evergreen, and the June Ball Committee. She has played intramural basketball and has been a member of the tennis club. She has also worked on Mayhem. Offices which she has held include S.G.A. representative, S.G.A. corresponding secretary, and secretary-treasurer of Phi Alpha Theta.

L.T. is the son of Mrs. Leland T. Short and the late Mr. Short of Denton. He graduated from Caroline High School, attended

Colorado State University, and served in the Coast Guard before coming to S.S.C. He has served as an M.D.A. proctor, vice-president of Circulo Quixote, vice-president of the photography club, photographer for the Evergreen and the Holly Leaf, and writer and master of ceremonies for Mayhem productions. As a junior he was vice-president and is currently president of the Geographic Society. L.T. was one of the eight students named from Salisbury State College to "Who's Who Among American Colleges and Universities" in 1963.

The S.G.A., which sponsors the annual May Day celebration, has asked the W.A.A. for suggestions for activities to honor the Queen and her Court, since this year the afternoon program on the lawn will not be presented. This program is usually the performance of the Women's Physical Education Department which needs the time to devote to its other activities. The Queen and her Court will be honored at the May Dance on Friday evening, May 1st.

## MR. AND MISS SALISBURY STATE COLLEGE

The winners of the 1964 student election of Mr. and Miss Salisbury State College were announced by S.G.A. Vice President Ed Burton at the February assembly. The recipients of this honor are both presently Dean's List students and were both named to "Who's Who Among American Colleges and Universities" for the 1963-64 college year.

Miss S.S.C., Miss Sandra Weaver, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zeth Weaver, Jr. of Greensboro, Maryland. Sandy is a graduate of North Carolina High School. At Salisbury State, she has been a member of the Christian Assn., treasurer and president of the Women's Athletic Assn., a member of the Ladies Ensemble and College Chorus, in which she served as secretary-treasurer during her junior year. She has played volleyball, intramural and varsity basketball and has received five W.A.A. awards. She also served as her sophomore class representative to the Student Government Association. As a sophomore, Sandy was also chosen to be the representative for the Christmas dance; as a junior, she was a representative to the May Court; and as a senior, she was chosen Homecoming Queen. She is currently the president of the Women's Dormitory Assn., a Dean's list student, and a

member of "Who's Who." In January, Sandy completed her student teaching in 12th grade English at Wicomico Senior High School with Mrs. Emma Smullen.

Mr. S.S.C., Terry Sterling, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk W. Sterling of Crisfield, Maryland. Terry is a 1956 graduate of Crisfield High School. He attended Armstrong Junior College in Savannah, Ga., and served in the Air Force for four years before entering Salisbury State. Currently president of the S.G.A., Terry has served as S.G.A. vice president, a member of Circle K, member and soloist with the College Chorus, an organizer and member of the popular campus singing group, the Bergers Four, Sophomore class president, M.D.A. proctor, book store manager, representative to the People to People Convention, participant in intramural softball and in three Mayhems, and a member of the Cultural Affairs Committee.

Named to the Dean's list for the third time and elected to "Who's Who," Terry is the recipient of the Achievement Key and the Anne H. Matthews Award. In January he completed his student teaching in the field of mathematics, as well as some actual substitute teaching for Miss Helen Warren, at Wicomico Senior High School with Mr. Sam Prillaman.



MISS SANDRA WEAVER

Miss S.S.C. — 1964

MR. TERRY STERLING

Mr. S.S.C. — 1964

## NOMINATION ASSEMBLY - OR ACCEPTANCE

By Buz Livingston

On Tuesday, March 3, an assembly was held in the school auditorium which, it has been stated, was scheduled to act as a nominations assembly for the office of SGA president. The small number of students in attendance quickly learned that it was not a nominations assembly but rather a final acceptance speech assembly for the new 1964-65 SGA president. Many students left the assembly asking some questions: "I thought there was supposed to be an election?" "Since there was no election, is the new SGA president authorized to hold office under the provisions of the SGA constitution?" "Was there supposed to be some group to insure the student body that elections will be held?" "Weren't there supposed to be ballots and adequate publicity?" The student's answer to the first question is yes, to the second no, and to the third and fourth questions, yes.

Before explaining their answers

and the reasons for them, there are two points that should be stated which were emphatically expressed by the inquisitive students. First, the feelings of the students represented in this article are NOT directed personally toward the new SGA president, to the administration, to the faculty or to any other group or person. Second, the questioning of the students is NOT to be construed as harassment to the new SGA president, to the faculty, to the administration or to any other group or person. Their purpose for questioning is, specifically and for no reason, to insure the compliance of the provisions of the SGA Constitution which was founded on the principles listed in its preamble; and that any violation of the Constitution would not provide for the encouragement and practice of such principles.

Now to discuss the point at hand. The student's answer to the first and second question is yes and is based on several provisions of

the SGA constitution. First, Article 4, SGA Executive Committee, Section 1a, states in part: "The officers (meaning SGA officers) shall be elected by popular vote of the SGA members (student body) during the month of March of the college year preceding their term of office at a time designated by the SGA Vice-President." Second, Article 8, Section 5, of the Constitution, states, in part: "An all-college election of SGA president shall be held in March at a time designated by the SGA Vice-President and at least one week after the nominations assembly." The questioning students feel that the preceding sections of constitution articles clearly establishes that there must be an election and because there was no election, they are wondering the validity of the recent installation of the person to serve as SGA president in 1964-65.

The students answer to the third question is also found in several provisions of the Constitution.

First, Article 4, Section 1a, and Article 8, Section 5, listed in the above paragraph, state that elections must be held. They reason, therefore, that the SGA Vice-President and the SGA Executive Committee did not carry out their authority invested in them by the following provisions:

1. Article 8, Section 1a, which states, in part: "The Elections Committee in charge of annual elections of SGA Officers and campus leaders is the SGA Executive Committee."

2. Article 8, Section 1b, which states, in part: "The Vice-President of the SGA is chairman of the Elections Committee."

3. Article 4, Section C (2), which states, in part, in reference to the duties of the SGA Vice-President: "Serves as chairman of the Elections Committee and as coordinator for all-college elections of major and minor office." (The office of SGA president is a major officer under the provisions of Article 8, Section 10.)

The answer to the fourth question is based by the students upon the provision stated in Article 10, Section 2, which states: "Sample ballots shall be posted in advance, and kept posted during the period of voting." This was not done.

Other questions were asked by the inquiring students after the assembly was terminated. They asked certain students about the reason for the absence of an election. The answer to this was that an election was not considered practical since only one candidate filed. It is argued, however, by the students that whether there is one candidate or 20 filed for the office is not important. What is important, they assert, is that the constitution definitely provides for an election of the SGA president; and, there is no provision which states or can be implied to state, that a candidate for SGA president who is unopposed at the closing of petitions for the office automatically gets the office without an election.

(Continued on Page Four)



## Women's Sports

— Closed Wednesday —  
(Just One Block From Campus)



## Geographic Society Welcomes Seven

On Wednesday, February 27, at 6:30 p.m., the new members of the Geographic Society were officially welcomed into the organization. The eight new members accepted by the society this semester are as follows: Miss Frances Bunch, '65, from Galena, Maryland; Miss Jacqueline Culver, '66, from Hebron, Maryland; Mrs. Shirley Esham, '64, from Salisbury, Maryland; Miss Sue Reifsnider, '67, of Baltimore, Maryland; Miss Mary Sklar, '66, of Ocean City, Maryland; Mr. Curtis Calloway, '67, from Milford, Delaware; Mr. Norman Conway, '65, of Salisbury, Maryland; Mr. Richard Robinson, '65, of Baltimore, Maryland; Mr. Charles Simpson, '64, of Princess Anne, Maryland; and Mr. Ed Wissel, '65, from Baltimore, Maryland.

At this meeting the officers for next year were elected. Beginning in September the new president of the society will be Mr. J. R. Purcell, a Geography major, class of '65, from Salisbury. The newly-elected vice-president is Mr. Ira McDaniels, '65; and the secretary-treasurer is Mr. Robert Osinski, '66.

In mid-April the group will be making its bi-annual trek to the Calvert Cliffs to collect fossils. This active group is already looking toward its annual dinner, which this year is tentatively planned as a Hawaiian luau, and is to be held late this spring.

## Nomination Assembly

(Continued from Page One)

In addition, the inquiring students asked the same certain students: "Well, even if there were only one candidate, an election could have write-in candidates, couldn't it? The reply to this was that it was not permissible. Examination of the Constitution, however, shows that there is no provision prohibiting write-ins nor any provision which may prohibit it through implication. The student's viewpoint is that anything not prohibited or denied in the constitution is legal.

The questioning students definitely feel that any violation of the provision of the procedures or provisions of the constitution should not be violated in any manner because violations of such provisions deprive them of their chance to participate in the promotion of good citizenship which is encouraged in the preamble, and would deprive them the right to elect the student they think will best promote college morale, spirit and pride; to stimulate and improve student cultural, social and moral welfare; to work with the administration in matters of mutual concern including scholarship; and to help improve the recognition of the responsibilities of students to the college, the community, humanity and God — all of which are also included in the preamble.

In conclusion, I would like to state that I feel the elections should be held if for no other reason than to comply with the provisions of the constitution. And

after examining the argument of the inquiring students, there are several questions to be asked. Was there adequate publicity concerning termination of petitions for the office of SGA president? Didn't more students know of the regular filing procedures? Why didn't some of the upper classmen push some candidates? Should an election be held at this time? Should elections assemblies be compulsory for all members of the student body? Is the real problem relaxation of enforcement of the provisions of the constitution or is it the apathy of the student body?

## Air Force Officers' Qualifying Test

S/Sgt. George W. Turner announced that Capt. Davis, the Air Force Selection Officer, will be on campus March 20 from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Capt. Davis will have with him the Air Force Officers Qualifying Test for men and women. All students who desire to take this test should make arrangements to miss classes for that day. The test will take six hours. This test will not obligate you in any way. Capt. Davis will be available to answer any questions you may have on the Air Force Officer program.

The Air Force recruiting officer announced that college seniors, male and female, may apply up to as much as 215 days before graduation for the Officer Commissioning Programs. They may also receive their master degree while in the Air Force.

## Is What Affects Government Of Interest To You?

By Buzz Livingston

"Every aspect of American culture, every social need, every problem affects government, and is in turn, affected by government — national, state and local." The preceding sentence is quoted from the current textbook used by Mr. Fleming for his state and local government course. The book, "State and Local Government — A Study in the Political Process," was written by Charles R. Adrian, professor of Political Science and Director, Institute for Community Development and Services at Michigan State University.

A first reading of this sentence may reveal absolutely nothing to many of us. But when careful thought is given, there is certainly much meaning behind the quoted sentence.

America, no one will deny, is a complex country; the American political process is even more complex. Politics in this country represents over 190 million opinions — either individual or by groups. We, as Americans and thinking students (?) have opinions on how the telephone company should run its business, how our educational system should be organized or how President Johnson should barbecue spare ribs when he entertains "camel drivers" from the eastern part of the world. At this point, you are probably thinking, "What has this to do with me as a college student?" This I should like to answer in five parts, the fifth part being the most important in my opinion.

First, it is safe to assume that the primary reason we attend col-

lege is to develop ourselves for our future careers. Whether we may teach or enter into the world of business is not important. What is of importance is that we, as a college graduate, will probably be placed sometime during our career in a responsible position. Responsible positions will require us to be concerned with any policy or action that affects our future careers. Thus, if we become administrative officers in an educational institution, we will be concerned with such things as school districts, teacher certification, school curriculums, teacher salaries, school budgets — to name a few. If we become business executives, we will be concerned with the effect of sales taxes, corporate taxes, government control over business or the formations of labor unions. So whatever the profession or position, we will be confronted with government policy or action that will affect our job position.

Second, as a college graduate and possible executive material, many of us may become community leaders — civic, business or government. As a leader, our opinions will be evaluated by many individuals and groups of varying interests. Our opinions, therefore, will require consideration of the many interests within the scope of our leadership, and to have these interests represented in government, will require us to have a working knowledge of the political process.

Third, it is also safe to assume that someday we will own our own homes. As a homeowner, we will be affected by government policy or action in such areas as housing and building codes, police and fire protection, water and sewage services, street locations, and other areas of government regulation in urban and rural societies. For example, let us say that you have just bought a new \$18,000 home in a nice residential section. Two months later, you learn that a large industrial firm is going to build a factory across the street from your home. Certainly, as a homeowner, you would not want the industry located even within six blocks of your home because the value of your home would drop considerably and eventually your neighborhood would deteriorate. Therefore, you would be forced to protect your rights as a homeowner and seek government action to prevent this situation from occurring. This would, in turn, require you to join your neighbors in a group effort and would require you to have a workable knowledge of the American political process in order to have your opinions bear weight with government officials.

Fourth, we should be concerned with what affects government and us because our freedoms are not really guaranteed by the Constitution; that is to say, they are not guaranteed in practice except by the efforts of individuals and groups to have them carried out as written. Arthur H. "Red" Mot-

ley, editor of Parade Magazine, had some interesting comments on this subject in a speech he gave before the 3M Manufacturing Company several years ago. In effect, Mr. Motley told the group that the average guy sits on his "books" thinking that the Constitution guarantees him freedom of worship but the only way freedom of worship can be guaranteed is by going to church just as the only way to guarantee freedom of speech or the right to a secret ballot or the right to educational facilities is by demanding and using these rights. To support his point, Mr. Motley quoted a statement made by Benjamin Franklin shortly after the Federal Constitution Convention was held: "We have given you a republic if you have the wit to keep it." And finally, Mr. Motley told the group, in essence, that the local government (state, county and city) is just as important to us as the national government since local governmental decisions affect us more personally. In addition to Mr. Motley's comments, I would like to add a statement by Montesquieu whose writings influenced our forefathers to incorporate into the Constitution the separation of powers. Montesquieu stated, "Government comfortable to nature is that which best agrees with the humor and disposition of the people to whose favor it was established." Hence, our forefathers obtained the idea of the government serving the people and not vice versa. Also, it may be implied that in order to keep government comfortable to the nature of the people it serves, citizens must participate in its affairs.

The fifth and final reason we, as students, should be interested in what affects government is that college instruction, through instructors and textbooks, is one of the most if not the most valuable training grounds for the development of political knowledge in America today. In college, we may concentrate on one level of government at a time learning not only the organizational requirements of each but most importantly the principles behind the American Political Process. A student may ask questions which he would be embarrassed to ask of a politician; a student may learn personally how a "Comprehensive Plan" of an urban renewal commission will affect him in the future or why the 1st through 10th and the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th amendments of the Constitution are important to us and our rights; or how individual opinions become an influence upon government decisions and actions.

Our government becomes increasingly more complex every year and the effect of government upon individual increases yearly which should give us more reason than ever to take advantage of college instruction in all phases and levels of the American Political Process.

MAKE  
PLANS  
NOW  
FOR  
THE  
MAY  
DANCE!

Tired  
of  
Seeing  
Injun Massacres  
on T V?  
Watch our  
Baseball  
Team  
In Action!

WHY AREN'T  
YOU  
WRITING FOR THE  
"Holly Leaf"?

## The Gull Groans

(Continued from Page Three)

ball season winning one less than they did the year before. In other words, we lost 17 straight; 15 if you leave out Goldey Beacom.

To say the least, our team was sporadic; either very good or very bad, never mediocre. There were bright spots and those slightly tarnished. One night a guard would score 25 points, the next night, he'd get 4 or 5 and a forward would get 23. One game we'd shoot 45% from the floor, the next 24%.

However, our guys did play very well on occasion and if they stay healthy, both physically and ACADEMICALLY, we can look for a better season. There is no reason to run down the last five games, because good crowds witnessed them and displayed fine enthusiasm. Twice the team fought from behind and lost by one point. The weak point all year was poor ball handling and lack of 100% aggressiveness. However, on the last note, it is to be remembered that the players often played the whole game while opponents substituted regularly. Oddly enough, we seemed to play better against the better teams. Once the players start working with each other, then we can really cheer a winning team, perhaps next year.

Mike Corbett led the regular scorers with a 15.9 average over 14 games. Bob Osinski wasn't far behind with 12.3, coming on strong at the end of the season. Mike and Bob also shared the single game honors with 29 points apiece. This duo also grabbed the most rebounds. Bob got 132 and Mike grabbed 105. Curt Conley averaged almost 10 points a game, though he played a couple under the pressure of a cold. Stu Palmer and George Cannon averaged 8.3 and 6.4 respectively after a slow start. "Buzzard" looked good the last two games when he began to drive well and his defensive game improved considerably. Osinski had the best percentage from the floor, shooting 137 times and making 62 for a 45% and also from the line, 61 for 75 or 81%. Stu was second from the line with a 76% and Mike shot second best 34% from the floor.

These statistics sound good and you can wonder how we lost so many. They don't include bad passes, traveling violations and lost balls. If we can overcome these faults, we will be tough to handle. Here's wishing for a great season next year.

## Why Should I?

(Continued from Page Two)

make merry here with you and Bacchus. And yet we must cherish our country, even though some have brought her to confusion."

Why should we read textbooks that state that a well-conceived central government is designed to unify the nation, safeguard independence or provide equality of opportunity; or that, a well-conceived local government (state, county, city) should promote freedom, democracy, responsible government and political stability? Also, why should we be concerned with the fact that the United States Constitution is termed as a "living constitution" because our forefathers gave the Supreme Court the fundamental power to apply the Constitution's principles to contemporary society?

Is it any wonder that the reading of "unenlightened" material in college has caused some of us to become so "corrupt" with this bookish drabness as to read like material in our spare time. Just the other day, a student was overheard telling a friend of an article

he read in a civic organization magazine. The student related to his friend that the president of the organization asked his fellow members why they should study, appraise and take action on local needs when the government has bureaus and study groups promising to solve all problems.

The student went on to say that the president of that organization answered the question by saying: "Our present social problems are another direct result of unconcern. Failure of the community to cope with their problems has caused increased government attention and intervention, which is the first deadly step toward a police state. Such intervention will continue as long as we remain indifferent. We must safeguard our rights by recognizing the existence of problems. Then, with an adequate plan for constructive action, we must make concentrated efforts to curb trouble spots in education, prejudice, economic development and government."

Oh! What has this "unenlightenment" done to us? It could force us to the Socratic method of thinking. Why should we?